

BANATOV, V. P., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Experimental research into the applicability of washing viscosities for drilling in clayey rock of the eastern petroleum deposits." Moscow, 1960. 15 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Geology and Development of Flammable Minerals, State Inst for Design and Research Work in the Petroleum Extracting Industry -- "Giprovostokneft"); 110 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 134)

LEBEDEV, Ye.A.; BANATOV, V.P.; CHELOMBIYEV, B.K.; MATVEYEV, D.F.

Investigating clay-mud circulation-loss zones in Stavropol
Territory under conditions of increased bottom temperatures.
Burenie no.11:8-11 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

3. Stavropol'skiy filial Groznenskogo neftyanogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta i ob'yedineniye "Stavropol'neftegaz".

BANAULEV, A.N.

PETROV, B.A., professor, predsedatel'; DOROFEEV, V.I., sekretar'; MLYNCHIK, V.E.; KAZANSKIY, V.I., professor; BANAULEV, A.N., professor; LEVIT, V.S., professor; PETROVSKIY, B.V., professor; PECHATNIKOVA, E.A.; SOLOV'YEV, A.Ye., professor; MAKHOV, N.I., dotsnet; YELANSKIY, N.N. professor; PLOTKIN, F.M., professor; VISHNEVSKIY, A.A., professor; VETCHINKIN, Yu.M.; GUREVICH, N.I., professor; OSIPOV, B.K., professor; TIKHONOVA, N.A.; RYZHIKH, A.N., professor; RUDYAVSKIY, B.A.; TERNOVSKIY, S.D., professor.

Minutes of the session of the Surgical Society of Moscow and Moscow Province of October 10, 1952. Khirurgia no.4:92-95 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Khirurgicheskoye obshchestvo Moskvy i Moskovskoy Oblast'.
(Esophagus--Surgery) (Esophagus--Cancer) (Rectum--Diseases)

BANAYAN E.G., inzh.; MOROZ, A.P., inzh.; TYRISHKIN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Principal results of testing experimental and industrial GT-700-5 gas turbine systems manufactured by the V.I.Lenin Neva Machinery Plant.
Energomashinostroenie 9 no.12:24-28 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

45632-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(g)/EWA(d)/EPR/EPB(j)/I/EMP(t)/EMP(z)/EMP(b) Pc-4/
P1-4/P1-4/PS-4 RPL MJW/JD/JW/JH/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5006469

8/0294/67/003/001/0057/0053

AUTHOR: Banayev, A. M.; Chekhovskoy, V. Ya.

TITLE: Experimental determination of the coefficient of thermal conductivity of solid substances in the temperature interval 200 - 10000

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 1, 1965, 57-63

TOPIC TAGS: thermal conductivity, stainless steel, Armco iron

ABSTRACT: A measurement procedure and an experimental installation for the determination of the specific heat of solids by a method of radial heat flow in different gaseous media whose pressure can be varied, constructed at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur (Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures) is described in detail. The installation is intended for the experimental determination of the thermal conductivity of solid substances both in vacuum and in atmospheres of various gases, including hydrogen. The gas pressure can be varied in the range from several hundred to 20,000 N/m². The method is based on producing radial heat flow in a cylindrical sample by means of an axial

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L 45632-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006469

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internal electric heater and on the Fourier equation for heat conduction. The main part of the apparatus is a molybdenum resistance furnace operating at ac and drawing approximately 2000 W at 1000°. Calibrated thermocouples are used to determine the temperature drop. The measurements of the thermal conductivity of Armo iron and 1Kh18N9T steel in the temperature interval 150 - 500°C and 500 - 840°C respectively are presented and compared with results obtained by others. It is concluded from the comparison that the procedure is not subject to systematic errors, and the experimental errors were within $\pm 3\%$ for Armo iron and $\pm 4.3\%$ for the stainless steel. This accuracy is regarded as good. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur (Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures)

SUBMITTED: 28 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, MM

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 006 .

bjs
Cord 2/2

BANAYTIS

USSR / Chemical Technology. Food Industry.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75544.

Author : Banaytis.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Chemical Composition and Physical Mechanical Properties of Certain Varieties of Apple from Lithuanian SSR.

Orig Pub: Mokslc darbai Liet. zemez ukio akad., 1956, 2, 31-38.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

BANAYTIS, S. I.

MEDICINE

DECEASED

see ILC

BANAYTIS, Yu. I. Doc Agr Sci -- (diss) ^{Principles} "Bases of the storage of apples under
conditions of the Lithuanian SSR." Mos. 1957. 36 pp (Mos Order of Lenin Agr
Acad im K. A. Timiryazev), 110 copies

-45-

BANAYTIS, Yu.I. [Banaitis, J.]

Studying respiratory gas exchange in some apple varieties of the
Lithuanian S.S.R. Biokhim. pl. i ovoshch. no.4:59-68 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Litovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Lithuania--Apple--Storage) (Plants--Respiration)

BANC, S.

ESANU, G.; BANC, S.; GAICU, N.; WEINBACH, R.; HAAS, H.; STAVRI, D.

A study on Leuconostoc strains isolated in the Rumanian People's Republic. Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.2:25-26 Apr-June 57.

(FUNGI

Leuconostoc strains isolated in Rumania)

BANCA, Ilona

Determination of elastase and elastase inhibitor by means
of orcein-elastin. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.1:
1-9 '63.

1. Ist Institute of Pathology and Experimental Cancer Research,
Medical University, Budapest.

(PANCREATIC EXTRACTS) (STAINS AND STAINING)
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (HISTOCHEMISTRY)
(COLLAGEN) (ENZYME INHIBITORS)

COUNTRY : Rumania E-2
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 7, 1959, No. 23079
AUTHOR : Liteanu, C.; Bancea, M.; Volusniuc, M.
INST. : Rumanian Academy
TITLE : Analysis of Superphosphates. Review of Gravimetric Methods of Determination of Phosphorus Available to Plants in Superphosphates; Use
ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR. Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8, No 3-4, 251-260
ABSTRACT : A critical review of the method utilized for determining in superphosphates the P available to plants. including the method developed by the authors of determining P as BiPO_4 (bibliography 17 references). Statistical analysis of the results of gravimetric determination of P as $\text{Mg}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 24\text{MoO}_3$ and BiPO_4 (or $\text{BiPO}_4 \cdot 1/3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) has shown that the last mentioned method is not inferior to the two first-mentioned, in accuracy and reproducibility of the results. Duration of determination of P by precipitation with $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ (~ 30 minutes) is shorter than that of the other methods. Since Bi^{3+} forms with citric acid a complex compound which interferes with precipitation of BiPO_4 ,
CARD: 1/3

Bismuth Phosphate.

COUNTRY : Rumania E-2
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 7, 1959, No. 23079
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the P available to plants is extracted with 3% solution of CH_3COOH which has the same extractive power as the solution of ammonium citrate. On determining P, ~2.5 g of superphosphate being analyzed are ground with a 10-fold amount of water, the liquid is decanted through a filter, and this operation is repeated 3 times more with 20-25 ml water. The residue is transferred to the filter, washed with water, and the filtrate is diluted to 250 ml. The insoluble residue together with the filter is treated with 3% solution of CH_3COOH (10 ml), agitated until the filter disintegrates, kept on a water bath at 60° for 30 minutes, diluted after cooling with water to 250 ml, and is

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : Rumania E-2
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., no. 7, 1958, No. 23079
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : filtered through a dry filter into a dry flask. Thereafter 10 ml of each the aqueous solution and the acetic acid solution, are withdrawn, mixed together, heated to a boil, added 0.2 ml 68% HNO_3 and a solution of $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ (RZhKhim, 1958, 46413) until all PO_4^{3-} is precipitated (~ 10 ml) and the analysis is then carried out in accordance with the previously described procedure (RZhKhim, 1958, 24829). The method is suitable for series analyses of phosphorus fertilizers and the intermediate products of their manufacture. -- B. Mandle.

CARD: 3/3

BANCER, Danuta

A case of poisoning caused by a lethal dose of isonicotinic acid hydrazid. Polskie tygod. lek. 14 no.1:26-27 5 Jan 59.

1. (Z Sanatorium Nauczycielskiego w Zakopanem; dyrektor: dr med. R. Walowski) Adres: Zakopane, ul. Ciaglowka Sanatorium Nauczycielskie.
(ISONIAZID, pois.
in attempted suicide, case report (Pol))
(SUICIDE
attempted by ingestion of lethal dose of isoniazid,
case report (Pol))

BANCER, STANISLAW

Bancer, Stanislaw. Zasady radiofonii. Wyd. [1.], popularne. Warszawa, Wydawn. Komunikacyjne, 1953. 155 p. [Principles of radiophony; a popular edition. illus., bibl., diagrs.]

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Uncl.

37339
S/194/62/000/003/005/066
D230/D301

9.7500

AUTHOR: Bancer, Stanisław

TITLE: Electronic counter, with counting speeds up to 300,000 pulses per second

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 3, 1962, abstract 3-1-107ch (Pol'sk. pat., kl. 42 p, 3, no. 44610,3.06.61)

TEXT: A method of control by a counting valve is patented. Counting speeds up to 300,000 pul/sec can be obtained with this tube, while deriving a simulation triangular pulse for the control of the subsequent decade of the counter with speeds approaching 30,000 pul/sec; the latter acting as an input cascade into ordinary counters. A tenfold increase in the speed of electronic counters is of great importance in all fields of science and engineering, particularly in nuclear techniques, electronic computers and cybernetics. The proposed system contains a device for controlling the counting valve; the latter consists of diodes and valves. The

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Electronic counter ...

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counting valve generates step voltages required for its own operations. Control of the counting valve takes place within the electrode circuit of this valve. In addition, there exists a special controlling system consisting of a monostable multivibrator and a counting valve and of the counting valve and diodes generating simultaneous pulses for the control of the subsequent decade in the decimal calculating system. 1 figure. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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37340

S/194/62/000/003/006/066
D230/D301

9.7500

AUTHOR: Bancer, Stanisław,

TITLE: Method of control by electronic counters having speeds up to 3,000 pulses per second

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 3, 1962, abstract 3-1-108g (Przemysłowy Instytut Elektronika Zakład Doświadczalny. Pol'sk. pat., kl. 42 p, 3, no. 44611, 3.06.61)

TEXT: Decade valve counters with counting speeds up to 3,000 pul/sec require shaping pulses for the control of inter-decade valve systems. In these systems the permissible deviations of impedance values must be closely observed. It is possible to design simplified cascade junctions for this system of control, without inter-decade valve systems and scaling speeds not limited by 3,000 pul/sec. 1 figure. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

BANCER, Stanislaw

An electronic computer. Przegl elektroniki 3 no. 5:291-292. Wy '62

1. Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa.

S/271/63/000/001/040/047
D413/D308

AUTHOR: Bancer, Stanislaw

TITLE: An electronic counter device with counting speed up to 3 million pulses per second

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1963, 43, abstract 1B235 (Pol. pat., cl. 42 p, 3, no. 44609, Jul. 6, 1961)

TEXT: The patent covers a high-speed electronic counter using a counter tube of the dekatron type. The essence of the invention (see figure) lies in the use of a special circuit for connecting to the electrodes D2-a2, which eliminates the effect of parasitic interelectrode capacitance on counting speed. The control pulses which are to be counted are fed to the terminal 8, and reach the electrodes D2-a2 of the counter tube 1 through capacitor 4 and the special circuit consisting of diodes 3 and 5 and electron tube 15. On the arrival of the tenth pulse, the electron beam is direc-

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An electronic counter ...

S/271/63/000/001/040/047
D413/D308

ted to electrode a1 and causes the spike pulse 14 to appear, which is fed to the grid of tube 16 and cuts it off. The positive-going pulse that appears at the anode of this tube is fed to the control grid of tube 11. Because of the secondary emission effect, a very narrow spike 10 (duration about $0.1 \mu s$, amplitude 140 V) appears in the control cathode circuit of this tube, is fed through diode 2 to electrode a2 of tube 1 and causes the charging up of the interelectrode capacitance, the return of the beam to its initial position and the formation of the first voltage step pulse in the D2-a2 circuit. The time for the beam in tube 1 to return, using the circuit described, is about $0.3 \mu s$; hence the pulse-counting speed may be set at 3×10^6 per sec. When the beam is cleared, a shaped pulse 12 appears in the anode circuit of tube 11 and serves for transfer to the next decade (13) of the counter. Instead of tube 11, which uses the secondary emission effect, one can use an electronic circuit fulfilling similar functions. 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Przemysłowy Instytut Elektroniki (Industrial Institute of Electronics)

Abstracter's note: Complete translation

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S/271/63/000/001/041/047
D413/D308

AUTHORS: Bancer, Stanisław and Martyniuk-Lewko, Sergiusz Jan
TITLE: An input unit for controlling electronic counters
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1963, 43, abstract 1B236 (Pol. pat., cl. 42 p, 3, no. 44608, Jun. 24, 1961)

TEXT: The patent covers a universal input unit for electronic counters, designed to accept pulses of arbitrary shape, amplitude, width and frequency and form from them standard spiked pulses about $0.05 \mu s$ wide and 35 V in amplitude. The range of input pulse repetition frequencies is 0.2 c/s - 1.2 Mc/s, and of input amplitudes 0.2 - 300 V. The input consists of an input voltage divider with three fixed positions working into a cathode follower and differentiating circuit which serves to bring out the leading edges of the input pulses. By means of a switch whose position is determined by the polarity of the pulses, this circuit is connected to a

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An input unit ...

two-stage balanced limiting amplifier using four electron tubes, from whose output one can take rectangular pulses of about 7 V amplitude which are independent of the characteristics of the input pulses. These rectangular pulses are fed to the input of a two-stage amplifier with negative feedback, which serves to amplify them and increase the slope of their leading edges. The output of this amplifier appears across an RC differentiating circuit serving to form the spiked pulses of standard shape, which are further amplified and fed to the output of the unit. In order to provide for adjustment or setting-up of the amplitude of the output pulses, the control grid of the output amplifier tube has a negative bias whose value can be varied by means of an auxiliary potentiometer. 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki (Industrial Institute of Electronics)

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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BANCEWICZ, A.

Good rubber boots for those employed in land improvement and drainage. p.26.

(OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY. Vol. 12, No. 7, July 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

BANCHENKO, G.V.

Experimental premises for studying the etiology of chronic aphthous stomatitis. Stomatologiya 40 no.3;7-9 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo otdeleniya (nachal'nik - doktor med.nauk A.I.Rybakov) Glavnogo voyennogo gospihalya imeni Burdenko.
(STOMATITIS) (INTESTINES—DISEASES)

BANCHENKO, G. V.

"On the interrelation of ailments of the large intestine with aphthous stomatitis"
- p. 74

Voyenno Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 3, 1962

IVANOV, A.A.; LEVITSKIY, Yu.F.; BAYAZITOV, S.Kh.; BANCHENKO, M.S.

Geology and factors in the formation of the Starobin potassium
salt deposit in White Russia. Trudy VSEGEI no.68:3-75 '61.
(MIRA 15:8)
(Starobin region--Potassium salts)

BANCHEV, M.

STRANSKI, D., dots.; BANCHEV, M.; LAZAROVA, VI.

Preventive effect of fluorine in potable water in dental caries.
Stomatologiya, Sofia No.6:339-344 1954.

1. Iz nauchnata krazhok pri Katedrata po terapevtichna stomatologiya
Nauchno kurovoditel: kand med. nauki dots. D.Stranski.
(FLUORIDATION,
in Bulgaria)
(DENTAL CARIES, prevention and control,
in Bulgaria, fluoridation)

BANCHEV, P.

BANCHEV, P. Front-ranker stock breeders, p.26.

Vol. 11, no. 9, Sept. 1956

KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE

AGRICULTURE

Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

BANCHEVA, Penka, inzh.; MARCHEV, Traicho, tekhnolog

Tests in creaseproofing of synthetic fabrics, made in Bulgaria.
Tekstilna prom 12 no.1:35-36 '63.

1. N-k zav. laboratoria DVTK "N. Ivanov," gara Iskur (for Bancheva).
2. "Agrokoop," Kazichene (for Marchev).

Banchik, Efim Petrovich, ed.

MOSCOW.

A guide to the M. V. Frunze Museum of Aviation Chemistry. Moskva, Aviakhim,
1927. 80 p. (40-16950)

TI506.M6A5 1927

9.4160
26.2421

24474
S/051/61/011/001/001/006
EO36/E435

AUTHORS: Gross, Ye.F., Bencie-Grillot, M., Grillot, E. and Razbirin, B.S.

TITLE: Effect of machining on the absorption spectrum of cadmium sulphide crystals at low temperature

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1961, Vol.11, No.1, pp.84-86

TEXT: The absorption spectrum of cadmium sulphide crystals, obtained by different methods, were examined experimentally at 4.2°K. It was established that grinding and polishing lead to a significant change in the character of the spectrum in the region of the absorption edge. The results obtained are discussed and interpreted. Two of the authors have previously reported a group of fine, weak lines at the absorption edge of cadmium sulphide single crystals at 4.2°K, which were not due to absorption in the basic lattice (Ref.1: Gross, Ye.F. and Karryyev, N.A., DAN SSSR, 84, 471, 1952; ibid 102, 485, 1955). In addition it had also been found (Ref.4: E.Grillot, J.Phys.Rad., 17, 671, 1956; E.Grillot, M.Bencie-Grillot. Festkörper-phys. Akad. Verlag, s.226-243. Berlin, 1958; Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 22, 1356, 1958) that the method of

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Effect of machining ...

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E036/E'35

growing the very pure crystals had a marked effect on some of the optical properties. The investigation of crystals grown by the Frerichs method (Ref.5: Phys.Rev., 72, 594, 1947) and by a method developed by one of the authors (Ref.6: E.Grillot, Compt. rend., 242, 779, 1956) was therefore undertaken at 4.2°K. As the absorption is so high, it is necessary to employ very thin crystals, these being obtained by cutting and polishing, in one case to 20 microns, crystals grown by the second method above which are very thick (up to 5 mm). The latter crystals did not exhibit the line structure of the absorption edge which was very clear in crystals of the same thickness grown by the Frerichs' method. Furthermore, the absorption edge was blurred and displaced towards the longer wavelength, by about 20 Å as in curve a of Fig.1, where the absorption is plotted in arbitrary units against wavelength λ , Å; the curve b is for the Frerichs crystal of the same thickness (20 μ). That the effect was due to grinding and polishing was proved by taking a thick crystal grown by the Frerichs' method (120 μ) which exhibited the line structure at the absorption edge and grinding and polishing to 80 μ when the line structure disappeared. Also, if a piece is broken off a crystal

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Effect of machining ...

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E036/E435

grown by the newer technique so that the observation can be made without polishing the line structure is observed. Thus it is established that working the surface gives rise to an additional continuous absorption spectrum. The authors suggest that this could be due to one of two possibilities. One is that the cubic modification of CdS is formed by working the surface and the absorption edge of this form is known to be displaced towards the red (Ref.8: E.Mollwo. Reichsber. Phys, 1, 1, 1944; F.Mögligh. Arbeitstag. Festkörperphys., 11, 94, 1955). The other possibility is that the working causes an amorphous layer to form on the surface or to a large number of defects and strains which could alter the crystal parameters. There are 2 figures and 9 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English language publications read as follows: R.Frerichs. Phys.Rev., 72, 594, 1947; P.B.Hirsch, I.N.Kellar, Nature, 162, 609, 1948. X

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1960

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Effect of machining ...

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S/051/61/011/001/001/006
E036/E435

Fig.1. Absorption spectrum of CdS obtained by the method described by Grillot (Ref.4).

The lines $\lambda = 4889, 4864, 4861$ and 4857 \AA were obscured on the original prints and are not reproduced here because of their weak intensity.

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BANCILA, A.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI. Vol. 10, no. 5, May 1958

BANCILA, A. Checking steel welded joints with the X ray. p. 412

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

27823

R/009/61/000/001/004/005
D224/D302

1.1100

AUTHORS: Pischny, Frederic and Bancila, Aurel, Engineer
TITLE: Superfinishing by vibro-finishing
PERIODICAL: Metalurgia și construcția de mașini, no. 1, 1961,
72-75

TEXT: The article describes the method of vibro-finishing and the results obtained at the Combinatul Metalurgic (Metallurgical Combine) in Reșița in applying this method to superfinishing. The characteristic factor in vibro-finishing consists of an oscillating motion of the finishing tool. Grinding wheels of various shapes are used as finishing tools. During the machining process the grinding wheel is in contact only with a small section of the machined material, and is pushed against it at a constant pressure. As long as the piece is revolving, the tool performs with an oscillating motion having an amplitude of 2.- 8 mm in the direction of the piece's axis. The dimensional accuracy of the machined piece has to be

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Superfinishing by vibro-finishing

guaranteed by the previous operation, leaving for the vibro-finishing an allowance of 0.003 - 0.005 mm. The surface temperature during vibro-finishing increases only by 2 - 3°C. Vibro-finishing is accomplished either on special machine tools, or on parallel lathes provided with special devices. The Metallurgical Combine in Reșița uses an "FSZA 500 hydr" hydraulic device made by the VEB Wema, Naumburg, GDR, adaptable for parallel lathes. This device consists of: 1) the proper vibro-finishing device; 2) the hydraulic device for producing the oil pressure; 3) the cooling unit, guaranteeing the circulation of the cooling and rinsing fluid. The operational principle consists of the following: a) oscillating motion of the head; b) pushing pressure of the grinding stone against the machined piece. Since the technical data of the process depend on many factors, it has not yet been possible to establish universally valid operational conditions. The peripheral speed of the machined speed is generally included between 8 and 25 m/min. In case of high resistance hardened steels, a speed of 8 - 20 m/min is used and in case of non-hardened steels and cast pieces a speed of 16 - 25 m/min.

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Superfinishing by vibro-finishing

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D224/D302

The grinding wheel's feed is carried out in two directions and varies between 1/20 and 1/5 of the wheel's width. The grinding wheel is pressed against the machined piece with a specific pressure of 1.5 - 3 kgf/cm². The value of the oscillation's amplitude and frequency of the head is experimentally established and depends on the surface quality and duration of the operation. The cooling liquid serves to cool, lubricate and rinse away the chips and abrasive granules. A machining oil with a viscosity of 2.50E/50°C is used. Good results were also obtained by mixing kerosene with 10 - 20% of oil of medium viscosity. The grinding wheels are generally made of silicone carbide or carborundum, and ceramic as a binding agent. Graphite stones supplied good results in the case of polishing. The hardness of the grinding wheels includes the following degrees: G, H, I, J, K, and L. Vibro-finishing is used at the Metallurgical Combine in Reșița in superfinishing piston bolts, synchronizing gear shafts made of alloyed steels such as 13 CN 25, etc. Tests are being conducted to apply this process to machining camshafts, crankshafts, various regulator components, etc. The

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Superfinishing by vibro-finishing

surface quality of vibro-finished pieces depends on the quality of the grinding wheels, viscosity of the lubricant and operational temperature. Vibro-finishing below 15 - 16°C is not recommended. The surface quality of the vibro-finished pieces is tested by the "Diavite-Mikrotaster" device. Superfinishing by vibro-finishing the surfaces of engine components gave excellent results as regards surface smoothness. There are 5 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. X

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R/009/61/000/004/001/002
D019/D105

AUTHORS: Băncilă, Aurel, Engineer, and Strobl, Anton

TITLE: Cutting precision threads with high-productivity taps

PERIODICAL: Metalurgia și Construcția de Mașini, no. 4, 1961, 307-311

TEXT: The article presents some problems the Combinatul Metalurgic (Metallurgical Combine) in Reșița had to deal with in the production of precision threads and describes the solutions adopted thus far. To avoid all shortcomings connected with the rolling of screw threads, pre-cutting with threading dies, provided with tangential jaws, will be adopted in future. Until then, pre-cutting will be carried out with a disk-shaped cutting tool; after pre-cutting the screws will be machined to accurate dimensions with a special die. The thread will be checked with the ring-type "go" thread gage. A special gaging device for measuring three points on the thread and for determining the diameter was designed. The pre-scribed fit is achieved by the appropriate threading of nuts. The tolerance range of the holes is divided into groups I and II, of 0.02 mm each,

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Cutting precision threads

R/009/61/000/004/001/002
D019/D105

while for the tap sets the following two groups have been established: 02, 03 and 04 for the adherent fit and 05, 06 and 07 for the tight fit. The nut diameter increase due to threading is 0.018 - 0.058 mm for G 7/8 in. threads, the variation depending on the quality of the material and the cooling liquid. The selection of the suitable tap for achieving the nut correspondent to the individual bolt is made by first performing a series of test threadings with sample material. To make sure that the threaded nuts are identical, the threads are calibrated with a special single-bit inverted-tapering tap. To eliminate other deficiencies such as broken threads, rugged sides, broken taps, etc., taps with optimum characteristics were devised and used. These taps have long shanks and spiral flutes towards the right and are used especially in threading blind holes. All the taps used for making various size pipe threads and metric threads up to M 16 are single-thread taps, while those for threads above M 16 are double-thread taps. The following results were obtained with the above-mentioned taps, particularly in threading blind holes: higher tap productivity; accurate sizes and geometrical shapes of thread; smoothness of thread sides; and less tap breakage. The threading operation with these

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taps requires, however, the use of a special tap holder, such as the Swedish-made SPV holder, an accurate drilling machine and observance of the optimum working conditions. There are 10 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

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Constructing and sharpening of milling heads with hard metal plates. Matalurgia constr mas 13 no. 3: 249-254 Mr '61.

BANCILA, Aurel, ing.; STROBL, Anton

Manufacture of precision threads by highly productive screw
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TANASESCU, F.; PITULEA, G.; BANCILA, F.

Geological research in the region between the Gemenea and Greben
Valleys. Dari seama sed 49 pt.2:81-91 '61-'62[publ. '64].

1. Submitted April 27, 1962.

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Geologic and technical research on the Iron Gate navigation
and hydroelectric power system. Natura Geografie 16 no. 2:
19-29 Mr-Apr '64.

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V. Mencl. Reviewed by I. Bancila, M. Georgescu. Hidrotehnica 7
no.10:366-367 0 '62.

BANCILA, I.; PAPIU, V. Corvin

On the Cretaceous sediment lithology in the Cirnu-Valea
Tiganilor (Bicaz region) Anticline. Pts. 1-2. Dari seama sed
45 13-35, 115-129 '57/58 [publ. '62].

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On the Lower Cretaceous silicolites in the marginal basin
of the Eastern Carpathians. Dari seama sed 46:25-51 '58/59
[publ. '62].

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BANCILA, ION. Geologia Carpatilor orientali. Bucuresti, Editura Stintifica, 1958. 367 p. The geology of the Eastern Carpathians. illus., bibl.

NN Not in ELC

Monthly List of Eastern European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 11, No. 2
April 1959 Unclasp.

BANCILA, M.; PRICOPIE, L.

Extension of the floating volume in the Coana River basin and the dimensioning of the Cosnita Weir. p. 458

(REVISTA PDDURILOR. Vol. 71, No. 7, July 1957. Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

BANCILA, M.

The productivity and operation cost of wood transportation in automobile trucks, in the function of loading-unloading time.

p. 598 (Revista Padurilor) Vol. 71, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Bucuresti, Rumania

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

BANCILA, M., ing.; CUTHESCU, Tr., ing.

Introducing roll buffers in polishing machines with horizontal band.
Ind lemmului 14 no.5:190-192 My '63.

BANCILA, M., ing.

Circular edge saw with mechanical feed of the CTAM type. Ind lemmului
15 no.11:441-444 N '64.

BANCILA, M., ing.

Let us know the machines made in Rumania. Ind lemmului 15
no.12:488-490 D '64.

BANCIU, A.

The history of tellurium. p. 28.

REVISTA DE CHIMIE. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, no. 9, ^{Sept.}1959.
Uncl.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Natural Gases
and Mineral Oil, Motor and Rocket Fuel, Lubricants. H

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 71965.

Author : A.S. Banciu.

Inst :

Title : Technico-Economical Questions Concerning
Fabrication of Chemical Products from Mineral
Oil.

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 11, 709-713.

Abstract: Changes, which have taken place in the chemical
industry during the last years in connection with
the fabrication of many chemical products, which
have been produced previously from other raw ma-
terials, and now are made of mineral oil, are

Card : 1/2

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-11
Their Application. Catalysts and Sorbents.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78310.

Author : Banciu, A. S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Technico-Economical Investigation Into Manufacture of Bleaching Earths from Serpentine.

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 12, 763-775.

Abstract: Four methods of preparation of bleaching earths (BEs) from local serpentines (Ss) are discussed: decomposition with HCl, H₂SO₄, SO₂ and by the electrochemical method. The advantage of manufacturing BEs from S as compared with manufacturing it from bentonite is pointed out. The advantage consists of very valuable by-products - MgO, SO₂, HCl, O₂, H₂ and Fe-Ni tailings (depending on

Card 1/2

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-11
Their Application. Catalysts and Sorbents.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78310.

Abstract: the method applied to the treatment of S) - obtained on that occasion. Comparative technico-economic indices, the advantages and shortcomings of each discussed method are presented. The most promising method for the RPR is the electrochemical combined with the chemical, and it could compete with other methods, should cheaper electric power be available. -- Ya. Matlis.

Card 2/2

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~~BANCIII, A.S.~~ ✓
~~SURNAME~~ (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: not given

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, No 3, Mar 1961, pp 34-35.

Data: "The True Story of Tellurium."

BANCIU, A. S.
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, No 6, Jun 1961, pp 8-9.

Data: "Acetylene or Ethylene?"

BANCIL, A. S.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, Vol XIII, No 10, Oct 1961, pp 30-31.

Data: "The Chemical Transformation of Coal in the Rumanian People's Republic."

GPO 981643

BANCIU, A.S.

Technoeconomic aspects in the production of acrylonitrile.
Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.4:246-250 Ap '62.

SERBANESCU, V.; BANGIU, A.S.

Achievements and prospects of the oil industry in Rumania.
Petrol si gaze 13 no.8:337-341 Ag '62.

BANGIU, A.S.

Technical and economic aspects of synthetic glycerin manufacture.
Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.10:628-633 0 '62.

BANCIU, A.S.

Algerian People's and Democratic Republic. Petrol si gaze 13 no.11:
513-515 N '62.

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"Economy of the synthetic material industry" by N.P. Fedorenko.
Reviewed by A.S. Banciu. Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.1:58 Ja '63.

BANCIU, A.S.

Crude oil in the Middle East. Petrol si gaze 14 no.3:160-161 Ja
'63.

BANCIU, A.S.

Technical and economic aspects of the manufacture of caprolactam.
Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.2:111-115 F '63.

BANCIU, A.S.

Technical and economic aspects of isoprene and polyisoprene
rubber manufacturing. Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.9:544-549
S '63.

BANCIU, A.S.

Sulfuric acid industry in Rumania. Rev chimie Min petr 14
no.10:621-622 0'63

RUMANIA

BANCIU, A. S. [affiliation not given]

"Proteins from Petroleum."

Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, Vol 15, No 7, Jul 63, pp 24-25.

Abstract: Describes the nature of the biochemical process involved in the use of micro-organisms to obtain proteins from petroleum. By attacking carbohydrates present in crude oil, especially those in the paraffin series, it is possible to obtain petroleum proteins with a composition similar to that of animal proteins, as well as B vitamins. The article gives the composition of the protein-vitamin concentrate obtained from petroleum and compares it with the proteins in the major foods.

Includes 2 tables.

BANCIU, A.S.

Natural, synthetic rubber. St si Teh Buc 15 no. 10-11
N '63.

BANCIU, A.S.

Natural, synthetic rubber. St si Teh Buc 15 no.11:10-11
N '63.

BANCIU, A. S.

The industry of chemical fertilizer in Rumania. Rev
chimie Min petr 15 no. 3: 166-167 Mr '64.

BANCIU, A. S.

The industry of chlorine-soda products in Rumania. Rev
chimie Min petr 15 no. 5:299-300 My '64.

PAINTING A.C.S.

Technical and economic aspects of the manufacture of cyanhydric acids.
Rev chimie Min petr 15 (1966) 369-376 Je '64.

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Uranium, thorium, zirconium, beryllium, lithium, metals of
the atomic era. St si Teh Buc 14 no.6132-34 Je '62.

BANCIU, A.S.

Proteins from petroleum. St si Teh Buc 15 no.7:24-25 JI '63

BANCIU, A.S.

Chemical treating trends in Rumania. Rev. chimie Min petr 15
no. 8:489-496 Agt 64

RANCIU, A.S.

Hydrocyanic acid; raw material. St si Teh Buo 16 no.9:28-29
S '64.

L 11986-65 EWT(d)/ENT(1)

RU/0003/64/015/008/0489/0496

ACCESSION NR: AP5012516

AUTHOR: Banciu, A. S.

TITLE: Trends in the applications of chemistry in the Rumanian People's Republic

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 3, 1964, 489-496

TOPIC TAGS: chemical industry, economic program, economic organization, industrial statistic

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: A discussion of the Rumanian chemical industry from the point of view of its success in turning the country's raw materials (methane gas, salt, crude oil, pyrite, etc.) into finished products, with the widest possible valuation of intermediate and by-products. The principal chemical plants and techniques are summarized, and the success obtained in lowering the cost price of many finished products is illustrated by price comparisons.

Orig. art. has 4 figures, 4 formulas, 1 graph and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 11986-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012516

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: 00, 00

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10766-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6020253

SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/11-/0573/0578

AUTHOR: Banciu, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some technical and economic aspects concerning the manufacture of vinyl chloride

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 11-12, 1965, 573-578

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl chloride, acetylene, ethylene

ABSTRACT: A technical-economic analysis and comparison of the principal methods used for the manufacture of vinyl chloride, namely the methods based on acetylene, the newer ones based on ethylene, and the mixed methods based on simultaneous use of acetylene and ethylene. [Based on authors' Eng. abstract] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 012 / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1

JS

ACC NR: AP6029169 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/66/017/002/0094/0097

AUTHOR: Banciu, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Economic aspects of titanium dioxide manufacture

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 17, no. 2, 1966, 94-97

TOPIC TAGS: titanium dioxide, chemical production, chemical industry, economic program

ABSTRACT: A comparative description of the three principal industrial methods for the manufacture of titanium dioxide, namely the sulphate process, the chlorinating process and a mixed process. It results from the technical-economic analysis that the choice of method will be determined by which raw material is to be used. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS: 36,556]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / SOV REF: 002 / OTH REF: 011

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14

... THE NEW DPM DETERMINATION OF OIL IN CONCRETE ...

... testing is applied to 10-15% and pressure ...

... 10-15% ...

NEW METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF SULFUR IN PETROLEUM LAYERS.
1960. 1. (Petrol și gaze (Petrol & Gas, Bucharest, 1955, vol. 50, 1957). Part 1. 2

FLORIAN, V., conf. ing.; BANCIU, I., lector ing.

Improving the mechanical drilling speed by tangential washing of
roller bits. Petrol si gaze 12 no.8:348-353 Ag '62.

PACOSTE, G., ing.; GEORGESCU, G., ing.; TOCAN, D., ing.; BANGIU, I., ing;
OLANESCU, M., ing.

Studies on loss of circulation in well drilling and the methods
of detecting the areas where losses occur. Petrol si gaze 14
no.10:481-489 0'63.

BANCIU, I., ing.

Contributions to the study of reed carbohydrates by paper chromatography. Cel hirtie 12 no. 12: 418-420 D '63.

POGANY, I.; GLATZ, Alice; BANCIU, M.

Equipment for cetene production. Rev. chimie Min petr 14
no.11/12:639-642 N-D'63.

1. Sectia de chimie organica a Centrului de cercetari chimice
al Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti.

BANCIU, S.A.

RUMANIA/ Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application - Sulfuric acid, sulfur and its compounds I-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khiniya, No 4, 1957, 12325

Author : Banciu S.A.

Title : World Deficit in Sulfur

Orig Pub : Lipsa mondiala a sulfului. Rev. chim., 1956, 7, No 5, 294-298 (Rumanian; Russian and German summaries)

Abstract : A review of the history of development of worldwide production of S and the utilization of S-containing deposits. Extensive increase in the production of H_2SO_4 has led to utilization as raw materials of FeS_2 and also of PbS , Cu_2S , $CuFeS_2$, Sb_2S_3 , H_2S (from natural gas) and $CaSO_4$. To reduce the consumption of H_2SO_4 it is pointed out that production of nitrogen-containing fertilizers is more appropriate than that of superphosphates. In the Rumanian People's Republic the most promising raw material for the production of H_2SO_4 is gypsum.

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RUBTOV, Stefan; PAPADOPOL, Victor; CATRINA, Ion; PAPADOPOL, C. Silviu;
PIRVU, Eugen, ing.; CERNIATCHI, Andrei, tehn. BANCIU, Ion

Contributions to the study of the microclimate in the steppe
forest seedbeds. Hidroteh apele meteor 9 no. 3:136-140
Mr '64.

BANCIU, Ioan, lector ing.

Economic choice of the drill pipe diameter in well drilling.
Petrol si gaze 13 no.4:162-167 Ap '62.

1. Institutul de petrol gaze si geologie, Bucuresti.

BANCIU, I., lector ing.

Optimum choice of the fluid discharge in well drilling.
Petrol si gaze 13 no.6:258-265 Je '62.

1. Institutul de Petrol, Gaze si Geologie.

BANCIU, Ioan, lector ing.

Aspects of the rational use of the drilling bit
on the well sole. Petrol si gaze 13 no.8:341-343
Ag '62.